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Birthday

TO US

9 YEARS OLD

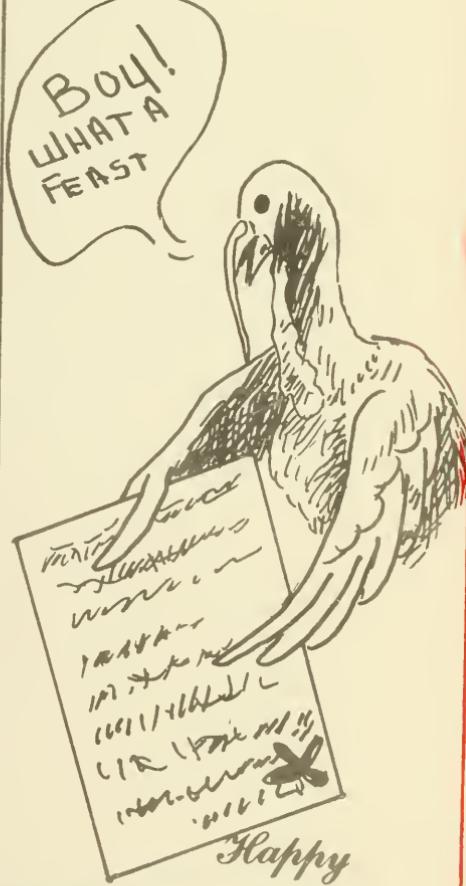
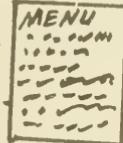
THIS MONTH

MP NEWS

MONTANA STATE PRISON

Worship
worship
worship
worship

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365
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Nov.
1968



Thanksgiving

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MP NEWS **TIM BABCOCK** *Governor*

FORREST ANDERSON **FRANK MURRAY**

BOARD of PARDONS

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Ed Ellsworth Jr. **WARDEN** *James Blodgett*
Elmer Erickson **BUSINESS MGR.** *D.E.P. WARDEN*
THE ORO GY PLATA *B.C. Miles*
DIR. OF CLASS & TREATMENT

Albert Calflooing
editor

*Robert Rollins
multolith
George Storisch
photography
Levi Campbell
artist*

*Albert Fisher
asso.editor
Wells & Wilton
layouts*

*Al Charles
re-write
Mary Hill
kitty-korner
Byron Gallagher
sports*

THE M. P. NEWS IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE MONTANA STATE PRISON, DEER LODGE, MONTANA, WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE WARDEN AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION. THIS PUBLICATION SERVES TO GIVE THE INMATE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CREATIVE EXPRESSION AND TO PROMOTE BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PRISONERS AND PUBLIC. THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED HEREIN ARE THE WRITERS AND NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE NOTED, PERMISSION FOR REPUBLICATION OF MATERIAL IS GRANTED. A COPY OF THE REPRODUCTION WOULD BE APPRECIATED. ADDRESS ALL MAIL, SUBSCRIPTION OR CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO: THE EDITOR, M. P. NEWS, BOX 7, DEER LODGE, MONTANA 59722.

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Low Number 14 550
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A.P. Calflooking
 Father Eligius Weir
 Clinton T. Duffy
 F.R. Dryman
 Mary
 Convict #33800
 Convict #33800

Education Department

A.F. Charlo
 John Svarny

Chaplain Skibsrud

The Editors Desk



In general, prison officials believe that an inmate publication should be used as a means of communication between the public and the prisoners; To try and change some of the misconceptions and false images, that the public has about prisons and the prison inmate. At the same time, officials feel that a prison paper gives inmates an opportunity to display their writing talents and perhaps express their frustrations in a sensible, peaceful, manner.

A lot of guys here take it for granted that there is nothing to putting this monthly publication toget-

her and that there should be more to its' contents than what we have in it now. I agree whole-heartedly, and I promise you that this old "mag" will be a lot better: As soon as we start getting a few contributions from the critics in this institution. This is your paper, your voice of opinion, your sounding-board to the outside, your chance to stand and be counted. We do not have any idea what you guys want to see on these pages, and until I hear from a few of you critics out there, then you will have to remain displeased with what you read.

It is not the intention

of the institution, to have two men write and think up the news for this paper.

On the other hand, many prisoners feel that the paper should be an outlet for their complaints; either real or imaginary. In their opinion, the inmate paper should function as a "whip against their oppressors;" as a champion of their own cause, and as a constant critic of the administration.

There is something to be said for both schools of thought, and the prison Editor must attempt to strike a balance between the two

In the final analysis, however, prison officials seem to have the best of any argument - the power to censor out anything they don't like.

Censoring is always a big problem to a prison Editor or Writer. A short time ago, for example, prison officials in an eastern state forbid the publication of the inmate paper there, on the grounds that the issue discussed sex in prison. In defending their action, one official stated that the article was "trash" because it dealt with homosexual matters.

Another prison publication commenting on this stated: "The public wants to clothe itself in the warm belief that sex simply doesn't ex-

ist in prison, because if it does - Oh my Goodness!"

The Wall Street Journal recently carried a front page article about prison publications. The article stated in part: Prison papers are becoming more and more influential as a means of effecting prison reforms. As more sociologists, penologists, legislators and others are added to the ever-growing audience of the penal press, the influence increases."

This is just another way of saying: that the pen is mightier than the sword.

We attempt to keep a certain amount of humor in the text and on the same token we try to edit and - or, censor out the garbage that could offend a party here at the institution or slander a member of society on the other side of the wall, but like everything else, you will run into people that read between the lines. or picture themselves in a situation that has no reflection on them, what so ever. I have given way to policy that if certain parties are a big enough fool, there is no need in broadcasting it, "the empty barrels make the most noise."

Another important fact that we would like to bring to your attention is this: if you have a beef that you feel should be aired, then

this is not the place to put it? Write a letter to the Warden, and I am quite sure -- that you can get an answer from the responsible party.

At the present time, there are over 200 inmate - written published magazines and newspapers in the United States and Canada. Some, like Colorado's Interpreter, Iowa's Presidio, New Mexico's Enchanted News, the Federal Prison's Atlantian, the J-S Time of Illinois, Wyoming's Best Scene, and others, are slick, well written, professional-looking magazines that rival anything published on the outside. Others publish weekly or monthly newspapers that range from excellent to mediocre.

Everyone seems to have a different idea as to how a prison publication should be written. Some think that the paper should take a special stand - the "good guys versus the bad guys," so to speak. The interpretation of 'good' or 'bad,' naturally depending upon which side you are on.

However, it is our opinion that when any publication

begins to state just one side of a question, it ceases to be journalism and turns into propaganda. We think there are two sides to everything; and we will try, in our humble way, to present each side.

A good Editor must do more than merely take a stand against sin and communism, or support motherhood and virtue. There is more to it than that.

Granted we are in a slam, but, that don't mean we are down and out. Speak-up and be heard, or you can sit back and wollow in your plight, so do as you see fit, but don't be a bring-down to everyone around you, after all, your not here alone, someone else might just have it just a little bit rougher than you.

Also, we would like to state here, that we are not in the back-slapping business (Joe Blow, sure is a nice guy") and we do not write gossip columns ("Officer So and So, killed him self a bull elk"). We just don't think people are interested in such things. We have other fish to fry--and other things to worry about.

(mutt)



"Convict's hmpf! You're like a bunch of old wash women. You've got nothing else to talk about, so you talk about each other."

Do YOU FIT INTO THIS WONDERFUL GROUP?!?!?!?!?!?!?!

Something To Think About



Most men in prison are great haters. They hate the prison authorities, they hate the prosecutor and the judge who sent them down here, they hate the witnessess against them, they hate friends who are doing less for them than they think might. All very well.

Let's assume that some of those hatreds have a factual foundation. What are you accomplishing by hating? Does the object of your hatred even know you hate him? If he does, how does it affect him? Does it bother him or does he actually get pleasure from knowing that you are raging impotently? Maybe you're adding the final touch to his triumph. Now, does hatred affect the hater? Does it help him? Does he feel better when he takes out his sense of frustration and injustice in hatred? Or does it eat him up inwardly, corrode his very insides, and make him miserably unhappy? Let's wave moral considerations for a moment: If you are hurting the person you hate by hating him, keep it up. Or if you are helping yourself, if you feel better when you hate, keep it up. But if you are not affecting your enemy and are hurting only yourself, then, in the name of common sense, quit hating.

-Father Eligius Weir
Stateville State Penitentiary
Illinois (about 1937)

Sex and Crime

Clinton T. Duffy

SOME MEN JUST SHOULDN'T MARRY:

Some men shouldn't be permitted to choose their wives without the help of an unbaised thifd party. Indeed, some men should never be permitted to marry at all until they have acquired at least minimum stability, but who is to decide when that has been accomplished? It is, I suppose, the inalienable right of every free man to estab- lish a family, but I do wish there was some way of insuring a reasonable amount of judgement in the making of his match.

In the premarital guidance given to young couples by doctors an' clergymen were available to everyone, perhaps some of these horrible marriages could be avoided and children would be spared a spinful legacy. No child should be asked to start life with a rapist for a father and a weakling for a mother, any more than a child should be asked to start life on welfare, or in a family too large for a father to support, or in illegitimacy, or with a crippling illness or handicap, or as the product of a home that obviously never had a chance.

Of course, not every broken marriage is obviously doomed from the start. Some began with promise and later degenerate. This is more likely to be the fault of the man than the woman, for women are inclined to try harder to shape up a shaky marriage. Many men, especially those who have trouble adjusting to society in general, would rather give up on a marriage than try to patch it up.

SOME WOMEN ARE BAD WIVES:

However, they're not the only offenders.

Some women are just as poorly equipped but, except when their condition is apparent, there's no sure way of knowing this beforehand. Who can tell what kind of wife a seemingly well-adjusted girl will make? Who can tell how she will react to pressure or unexpected problems? Who can tell what she may drive her husband too? It might be booze, desertion or adultery. And under certain circumstances, it might be crime.

An emotionally stable man won't let anyone, even his wife drive him to that, but an unstable man will. He would probably drift into crime sooner or later anyhow, but his wife's treatment of him gives him what he considers a good excuse.

He does something wrong in retaliation, only he's likely to call it "punishment", and say he wanted to teach her a lesson, a classic example of cutting off his nose to spite his face. He, not she, suffers the punishment and has to learn the lesson. But after the manner of all felons, he must blame someone else for his sins and his wife makes a good target.

SEX PROBLEMS MEAN MARRIAGE PROBLEMS:

A sex problem of some kind is nearly always behind a marital collapse that may, in turn, result in a criminal act. One partner falls short of satisfying the other, or lacks the proper desire, or has abnormal desires, or strays from the fold, or is simply cold.

Sometimes the man dominates the union because of his sexual prowess, or the woman because of her ability to satisfy him. When husbands and wives are partners in crime, sex the leader and crime the follower.

Jimmy W., tall, skinny, pimply-faced and redhead, asked for trouble the day he got married, for neither he nor his wife had the slightest conception of the meaning of responsibility. Jimmy, a drunk at fourteen and a thief at fifteen, went into the armed forces and lasted for a year before being thrown out for stealing from his buddies. He met Maggie three or four days after he got home.

She was only eighteen but a person who found it virtually impossible to stay off the streets, which was where Jimmy met her. He picked her up one night, lived with her a few weeks and then, despite a warning from her own sister, decided to marry her.

"Maggie needs a doctor, not a husband," Jimmy told me her sister said. "She's been in trouble all her life."

"So have I," Jimmy said. "We'll be good to each other.

ONE YEAR LATER: Baby Trouble:

A man with great strength of character might have been able to handle the situation, but Jimmy couldn't cope with his own problems, let alone someone else's. Pregnancy kept them both out of trouble for most of the first year of their marriage, but his wife ran away with

a Mexican field worker two months after the baby was born.

She was gone several weeks, then came home to find the baby farmed out and Jimmy living with another woman. Later, they patched up their difference and decided to try again. That time they lived together just long enough for Maggie to become pregnant again.

This of course, is the real tragedy of such impossible marriages. Before another year was over, these two social misfits had brought into the world a second child they didn't want, couldn't support and wouldn't keep. They were already separated by the time it was born.

This is the way things go, they got together a third time, but I never found out if this meant a third baby because Jimmy didn't seem to know. He told me he came home from his job as a truck driver one night and found Maggie in bed with another man, so he went to look and found a woman.

The one he found was practically a carbon copy of Maggie, only younger. Not until they woke up the next morning did he learn that she was just fourteen and wise beyond her years. Her price for keeping her mouth shut was a hundred dollars, according to Jimmy. When he failed to raise the money, she brought charges against him for statutory rape.

HE BLAMED HIS WIFE:

Jimmy was bitter on his arrival at San Quentin. After the manner of most offenders, he couldn't find anything wrong with his own behavior, nor did he blame the girl who got him into the mess. He directed all his resentment toward his wife, who he insisted was responsible for everything.

"If Maggie hadn't kept cheating on me I wouldn't be here now," he told me one day.

"Knowing her background, how could you expect anything else from her?" I said.

"I thought she'd change," he said.

"Well," I said, "now you know better."

"You damned right I know better," he said.

THE CUTLICK IS GONE:

But he didn't know better. When he got his parole he went right back to Maggie. I'm sure that's not the end of his story. Sooner or later he'll be back in prison. I hope it won't be for anything worse than statutory rape.

THE WAY TO AN EXALTED CONVICT IS THROUGH HIS GIRL.

Find her and you'll find him, for sooner or later that's where he'll be. It's a rare escapee who doesn't go to his wife or sweetheart as soon as he thinks the coast is clear. This is usually after he has been out about forty eight hours, if he lasts that long. By then he figures he's got it made and he heads for the one person he knows will welcome him with open arms.

A prison break is a fool-hardy venture that can only end in disaster. The man who tries it takes a desperate chance against enormous odds. The man who succeeds becomes the quarry in a deadly game of cat and mouse he knows in his heart he's almost certain to lose. In most cases, the only reason he plays it is his overpowering craving for normal sex.

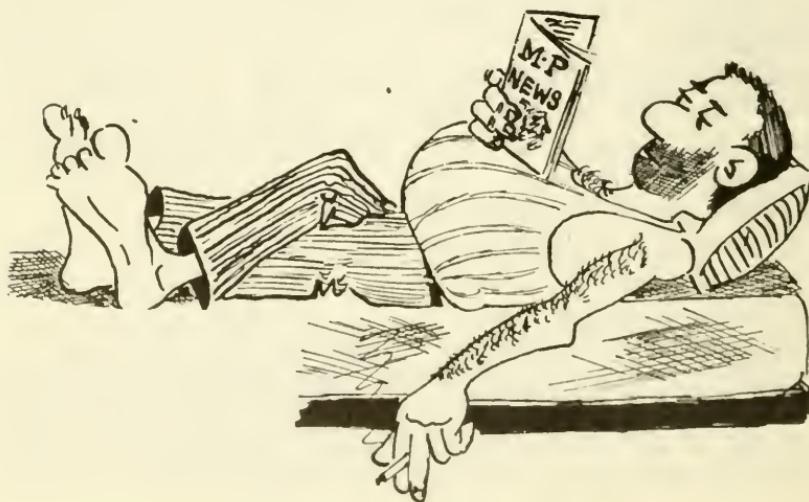
This terrible hunger causes fights, killings, stabbings, riots, revolts, bitter hatred and attacks on guards and fellow prisoners.

SEX MOTIVATES PRISON BIRDS:

Convicts have told me time and again that the hardest part of doing time is the absence of conventional sex. They become so worked up without it that they finally explode.

It's not so hard for the homosexuals, for although they are troublemakers constantly getting into fights over objects of their affection, they can often find relief.

They seldom try to break out of prison unless they have a "sweetheart" outside. But, popular rumors to the contrary: not every convict is interested in homosexual activity.



In a prison like San Quentin all are probably approached sooner or later, and perhaps 70 per cent either try it and don't like it, or find it against their moral code, or refrain altogether. Practically every convict dreams about escaping at one time or another, but the men most likely to try are the frustrated heterosexuals.

They do it either by plan or on the spur of the moment. A prison break on the spur of the moment is nearly always pulled by one man who grabs an unexpected opportunity and without a weapon, a partner or a plan, simply takes off. He doesn't have much hope of staying out very long but if he can spend a few hours in private with his woman he thinks it's worth the extra five years which will probably be tacked on to his sentence. Naturally he has second thoughts later, but by then it's too late.

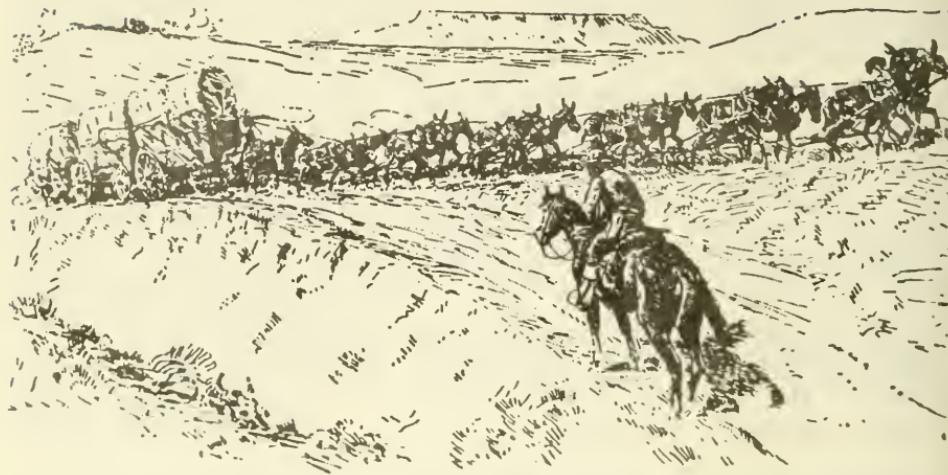
The bloodiest escape attempts I ever saw at San Quentin came within a year of each other, when I was working for Karden James B. Holchan.

Cont. Next Month



Mr. Joseph Yankoskie, Supervisor for the Social Service, and Counsiler for the Institution.

9th Anniversary MP News



Looking Back With The Founder and First Editor

Frank R. Dryman

We all take for granted that the Montana State Prison has a publication "published monthly, by the men and women of the Montana State Prison, with the approval of the Warden."

How many of us actually take an active part? Do YOU? You could, you know. It is your paper and its purpose is for self-expression of your particular talents. Don't sit back and let the other guy do it all.

Have you noticed how the same name appears as a by-line on several articles in each issue? The reason for it could possibly be that he was the only one interested enough to write something that month. I'll bet there is something you'd like to say that would like to be heard by the rest of the population. It could be something educational, informative or even humorous. Try it; you

will never know until you do.

Nine years ago this month I was campaigning for a means of self-expression here at the prison. I talked a lot about how the other joints had their own papers and or magazines and that we were some kind of orphans. The Administration listened for quite awhile to my kind of agitation then told me to "put up or shut up" so to speak. They meant for me to go ahead and publish a paper if I could! This, for me, was or looked like an impossibility, because I know nothing but nothing of journalism or printing, and had no equipment. I sure wanted to forget the whole thing; but obtaining the use of a typewriter, a multilith ribbon and pencil, I went to work and produced the first issue of the M.P. News on Thanksgiving day of 1959. It wasn't much as compared to what you see today, but it was a start and from that start and under the capable leadership of some 18 different editors the M.P. News went on to become one of the better penal press publications in the country today.

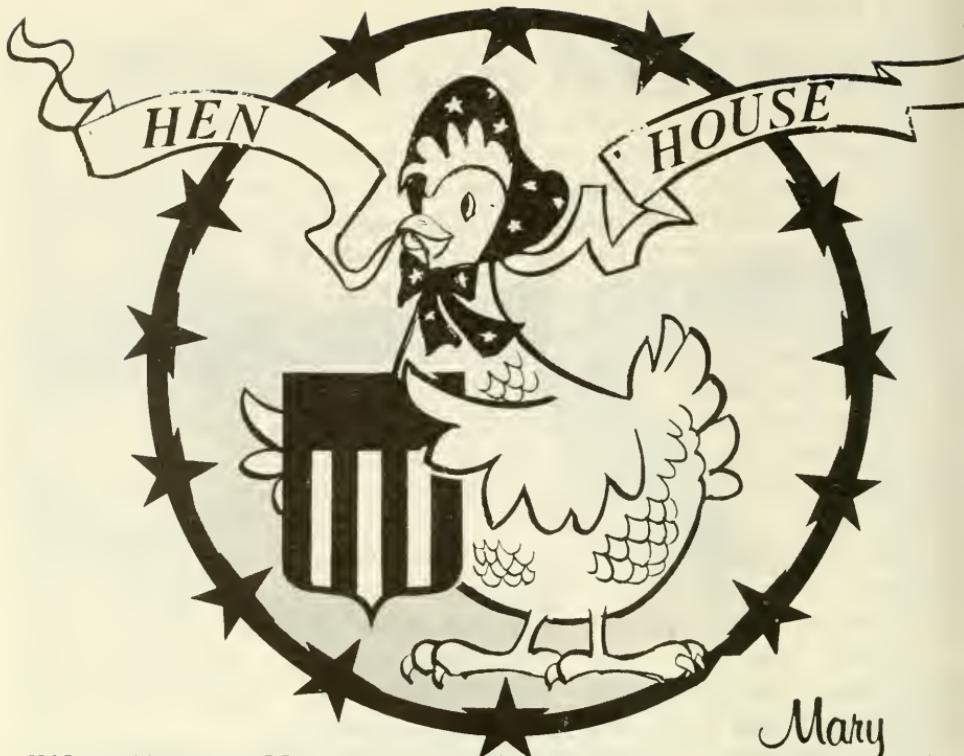
These eighteen men had help, too. Artists, copy-writers, cartoonists, correspondents, sports writers, printers, and YOU, the guy with ideas.

This present issue will make a total of 100 different ones to be printed in nine years. Names of the editors (in order of their dependency) are; 1.-Frank Dryman; 2. -Dave Donovan; 3. -Jay Butler; 4. -Moses Fiddler; 5. -Jim Kennerly; 6. -Mervin McQueen; 7. -Verne Hiedeker; 8. -Russell Nash; 9. -Gary Miller; 10. -Don Fletcher; 11. -Zoel Snow; 12. -R.S. McVay; 13. -Marion Waddell; 14. -Larry Dewey; 15. -Preston Davis; 16. -Norman Ferguson; 17. -John Michel; and 18. -Albert "Mutt" Calflooking.

It was, and has been a privilege and an honor to have associated with these men and to watch this paper grow to what it is now.

Happy Ninth Anniversary To The M.P. News!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

IT MAKES DOLLARS...
and (SENSE)
TO HIRE A PAROLEE!!!



Mary

H'lo! there, all you guys, where-ever your at. I found a couple of poems from a book called "Rhymes of A Convict" by No. 33800

I thought some of you might enjoy these, as I have. Maybe, you also have the same book over there anyways, I'd like to share these with you guys just the same. Here's the first one.

My Only Friend

Now that ole Mon & Dad have
gone,
I have, but one more friend
and he, I know will ever be
a buaay to the end.

I oft recall the time we
met---

A cold & rainy day---

His face was sad & weary
like

His hair was tinged with
gray.
I didn't have to ask him
when
He last had a meal.
I wondered how it came to
him---
maybe he had to steal!

I took him home and gave
him food.
his gratitude was great;
I watched him till the last
small crumb
Had vanished from his plate.
From that day on he was my
friend,
And now the only one
Who yearns each day for my
return
When prison life is done.
He never learned to write,
poor chap;
But neighbors drop a line,
And tell me of his actions
strange--

That poor ole pal of mine.
He doesn't roam the fields
these days,
As once he used to do;
But spends his time about
the house
And seems most awful blue.
But when the leaves are
turning red,
And robbins southward fly,
He looks toward the distant
woods
With longing in his eye.
It won't be long till I am
free
To roam the hills & bog:
Together with my only friend
My ever-faithful dog!



Societies view from the outside of the prison gate. This is the main entrance to the prison, which is known as tower #7. Someday 98% of the convicts that are sentenced to this institution will be walking back out through this gate into a free world, and I'm sure that he has the feeling that he does not ever want to return to this institution or another one just like it.

When paths you chose in days of youth grow hard and
lonesome too;
When all seems dark, and those you love have turned
their backs on you;
When down and out and your money gone, and there's no
place to stay,
Just stop a moment, turn around, and think of yesterday.
Remember those who held you dear, and want you back
again;
Recall the ones who sacrificed in sorrow, grief and
pain.
Just think of them and know that they await your swift
return;
"No matter where or what you've been," a lamp for you
will burn.
You'll find fond arms to welcome you, there'll be a
kiss, a tear.
For though the whole wide world be yours to travel and
to roam;
You'll never quite be satisfied until you've come back
home.
Well, fellows, that's it for this time around, and
I'll try to take more time out to write for the next issue
after this one, that is. Bye! Be nice and all,
that jazz

Mary

EDITOR'S NOTE: - The Buzzard's Roost, Har & Thar, and the articles from the inmates were purposefully withheld; in order to publish these articles, and pictures by the Administration.

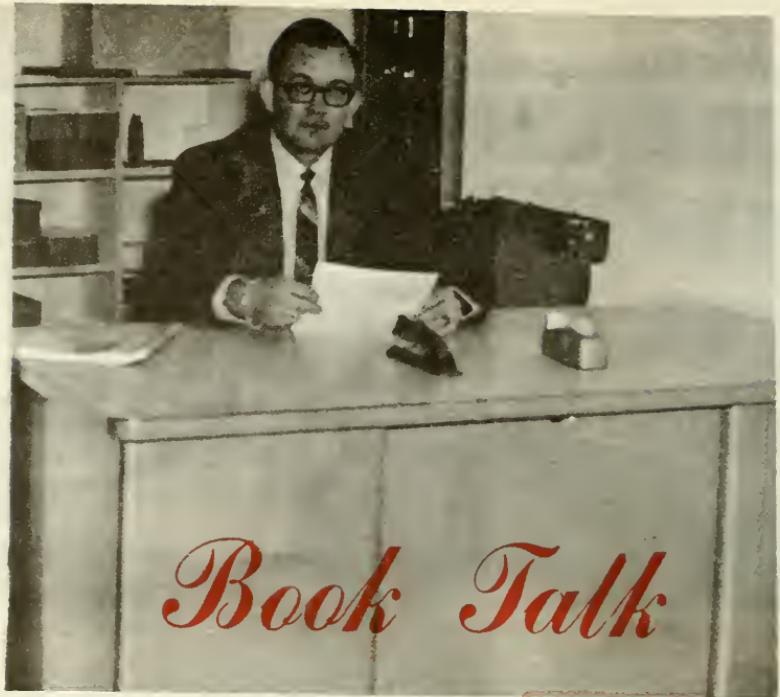
The above articles mentioned will again appear in the next edition, which will be the Christmas Edition of the M P News.

I need your help fellows, so please submit your articles as soon as possible for the next edition.

Thank you,



Two views of the library which services both inmates and Personnel of the Montana State Prison. In the top picture, an inmate takes in the pictures.



Book Talk

Under a Title IV A, Library Services and Construction Act, and through the facilities of the Montana State Library, the Montana State Prison now has a new library service and also the services of a full time librarian.

In March and September of 1968, approximately 2700 new books were delivered to the prison library. The new books range in subject matter from philosophy to westerns. Books that were previously in the prison library have been taken to the State Library.

The big change in library service is that now all the inmates of the prison have an opportunity to borrow books from the prison library. In the past only the inmates inside the main prison were able to borrow from the library. As of the week of October 15th, library service to areas outside the main prison was initiated. Another new service that has been started is that of inmates inside the main prison being able to visit the library and choose their own books. This service is also available to prison personnel.

Another service is that of ordering books from the State Library. If books on a particular subject are not available in the prison library, prison personnel and inmates alike may make requests through the prison library for those books. The services of the Montana state Library and libraries of states surrounding Montana

are available.

Mr. Jim Moody has been employed by the Montana State Library to be full-time Institutional Librarian for the Montana State Prison. Mr. Moody has previously been working as a correctional officer for the prison.

**

From the bulletin of the Iowa State Employees Newsletter
Make effective use of time while on duty. Time on duty
should be spent in the interest of Inmate Welfare.....
....not your own.



Mr. B.C. Miles, Director of Classification and treatment

CLARK THEATRE

ROTHE HALL

30 Nov 68
The Dirty Dozen

7 Dec 68
The Rare Breed

14 Dec 68
Johnny Tiger

21 Dec 68
Texas Across The River
(Dean Martin, Alain Delon,
Rosemary Forsyth, Joey Bishop,
Tina Marquand, Peter
Graves.)

25 Dec 68
The Appaloosa
(Marlon Brando, Anjanette
Comer, John Saxon, Emilio
Fernandez, Alex Montoya,
Miriam Colon.)

28 Dec 68
The Plainsman
(Don Murray, Guy Stockwell,
Abby Dalton, Edward Binns,
Henry Silva, Simon Oakland,
Leslie Nielsen.)

1 Jan 69
Arabesque
(Gregory Peck, Sophia Loren
Alan Badel, Kieron Moore,
Duncan Lamont, John Merivale
Carl Swerling.)



7 Dec 68
The Cincinnati Kid

14 Dec 68
The Journey

21 Dec 68
Something of Value

25 Dec 68
Nevada Smith

28 Dec 68
The Roustabouts

1 Jan 69
The Man Who Never Was

Dear Foster Parents,

At nights, I'm always thinking of you and I found myself writing a letter, but first of all, I will greet you a very nice greetings especially to you and to all members of your family. I hope you are in good condition and may the fortunes of days be yours.

I begin this letter w/c thanking you for all the help that you have gave us to our family especially to you. All members of my family were very happy after I recieve your help.

Last moonth, of August, I recieve 1 umbrella, 2 quanitos of rice, 1 vitamin and the money that cost 29,25. Thats all and best regards to the family circle especially to you. Please take care of yourself and God Bless you and best wishes for your bright future.

Always yours,
Teresita M. Estacio

**

For reservation Indians of working age the pattern has long been one of intermittent or seasonal employment, combined with reliance on welfare payments of one kind or another. Unemployment rates of 30 to 50 percent unemployment on the Tongue River Reservation and 90 percent on the Rocky Boy Reservation. It is reported that "unemployment faces the bulk of the employable labors during six or seven months of the year." Obviously an inmate paroled to a reservation faces unemployment which can, in a great many of the cases, account for the high rate of alcoholism and crime. But, this does not mean a reservation is a place without the potential for development and progress.

The United States Government has a lot of unfinished business and the Indians and their treaties with the U.S. Government is part of that business.

Some people believe the Indians progress is comparable with the Negroes. Indians and their problems should not be compared with or assumed to be the same as those of other peoples. It is inconcievable for me to accept the belief that an Indian can identify with someone of a completely different heritage and be sucessful and satisfied in that identification. Indians can only progress when they can accomodate themselves to their suppressor.

A pre-release and vocational training center on an Indian reservation in the State of Montana can be a very valuable program, especially for those people who will be using it.

To: All Inmates SUBJECT: COLLEGE ENTRANCE LECTURE
DATE: October 7, 1968

Roy Williams, Assistant Director of Admissions of Eastern Montana College, will be in the orientation room on Monday, December 2, 1968 to discuss admission policies and requirements for any inmates who are interested.

Send interview request to Mr. Field, Director of Education here at the prison, indicating such interest.



Mr. Barton Fenny, Counsler for the institution.

**IT MAKES DOLLARS...
and (SENSE)
TO HIRE A PAROLEE!!!**

From the Hill Top News: Michigan reformatory is looking for inmates to attend college at the "Outside" University. (Note:) It seems that nobody wants to attend college at the Michigan reformatory.



Only In Prison

What do these people have in common? Christopher Columbus, Kwame Nkrumah, Winston Churchill, O'Henry, Feodor Dostoevsky, St. Peter, St. Paul, Adolf Hitler, Charles DeGaulle, Francois Villon, Eugene V. Debs, Jimmy Hoffa, Jean Genet, Josef Stalin, Czar NicholasII, Oscar Wilde, Jonathan Wainright, Konrad Adenauer, Archbishop Makarios, Jomo Kenyatta, King Richard Coeur de Lion, Robert Mitchum, Jack Johnson, Jefferson Davis, Roman Pruitt, Henry Thoreau, Napoleon Bonaparte, Geranimo, Pope Pius VII, Brendan Behan, Janos Kadar, Benrenuto Cellini, King Louis XIV, Jeanne D Arc, Arthur Rimbaud, Paul Verlaine, Socrates, Bill Tilden, Julius Caesar, Fal Maleter, Sonny Liston, William Burroughs, Erle Stanley Gardner, Jack London, Ezra Pound, Harry Golden, Rudolf Hess, Benito Mussolini, Mahandas K. Gandhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru.

They all spent time as Prisoners.



Blood Drawing



AN EPISODE THAT DRAWN A TRIMENDOUS QUANTITY OF BLOOD.

Once again the Blood Mobile came to the Clark Theatre at the Montana State Prison, and staged a play for a quota of blood.

Numerous donors, who seemed in good spirit, smiled at the attractive nurses and rolled up their sleeves for them to needle their veins to drain out many pints of precious red, living liquid.

The scene was staged where many spectacular events have given audiences great entertainment. But a modern entertainment was staged; called "The Blood Drawing Episode." This was a unique play with a cast of many brave inmates and wonderful nurses. The plot was quite amusing. It was "will some of the donors pass out, or will they not?" (But as we know most of the inmates at the M.S.P. are "will they not" type).

The climax was that of the blood donors getting up after giving a pint of blood and walking to where they were given a hot cup of coffee, or a glass of milk, and two or three sandwiches. As parts of the Episode came to an ending, the inmates recuperated by talking with each other as they ate and drank.



The pictures on this page were taken about 1960.



Blood drawing at M.S.P. The top left hand picture was taken in 1960. The other two are the Oct. 1968 blood drawing.



Besides the friendly and kind nurses on stage of the auditorium, a doctor and three other wonderful nurses performed below the stage with careful consideration for those who volunteered as blood donors. The nurse's professional actions were taking blood pressures, hemoglobings, and asking the volunteers if they ever had any certain diseases. Then the doctor signed in those who were able to give blood.

From an inmate population of 462, there were 337 pints of blood donated from 363 volunteers. And regardless of those who were rejected for various reasons, a quota of 93% was recorded.

Those who were rejected believed this was wrong, but blood saves lives and by rejecting those who have poor health or blood deficiency probably saved their lives.

A special thanks to the doctor and nurses for their professional work, and a thanks to those who took the time to make the blood drawing a friendly event.

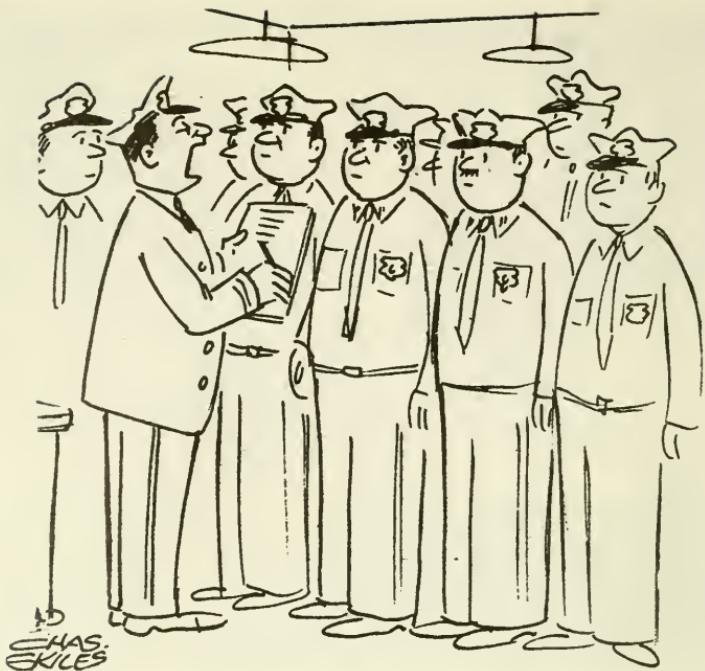
To all the blood donors that made it possible for the N.O.P., blood drawing, the staff of the Blood mobile gives their warm "Thank You."

Until the next blood drawing, keep your red corpuscles healthy so that you may give another pint of blood.



Top- Blood drawing, Oct. 1968

Bottom- Blood drawing, 1967 in old typing shop



TRAINING DEPARTMENT

By John Svarny

The primary goals of Montana State Prison in the management and operation of the institution are to provide a public service which entails four major areas:

1. The protection of society by safekeeping of criminal law violators committed to the custody of the institution
2. To provide for the protection, care and welfare of the inmates.
3. To provide a suitable program for the reformation of offenders of the law.
4. To establish and maintain an efficient Correctional Institution.

The above goals require trained personell. The key to any successful operation of a Correctional Institution will always depend upon the calibre of the personnell employed. The staff must not only be carefully selected persons, they must also be trained to render effective, correctional service.

To be accepted for employment at Montana State Prison,

a person must have high moral standards, honesty and integrity, free from excessive debt, must be a resident of Montana, age limitations, within minimum and maximum heights, preferably a high school graduate and must submit to a screening by Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A new employee is placed on a six-month probation period. During the initial employment period, a short time is devoted to indoctrination to the job by a shift leader to give the new employee the "feel" of the institution. After approximately two weeks, the employee is sent into the Training Department for the "Probationary Officers Indoctrination Course" consisting of forty hrs.

Subjects taught in the course are: History of Montana State Prison, General Information about the institution, salaries, vacations, Institution Directives, Tour of the Institution, (remote areas) Sick Leave, Personal Appearance, Time Records, Call Director, Circulation of Inmates, Transportation of Inmates, Key Control, Tour of the Ranches, Use of Vehicles, Custody Classifications, Inmate-Officer Relations, Report Writing, Custodial Procedures, Tower Duties, Pass Procedures and Regulations, Search of a Person, Inmate Rules, Introduction to Weapons, Speaking Assignments, Written Examination.

Upon completion of this course the employee returns to his job for a period of "on the job" training under the supervision of a shift supervisor within the custody department or other job assignment. During the "on the job" training, the employee's job performance is evaluated once each month by the immediate supervisor.

The employee is returned to the Training Department for attendance at the Correctional Officers Basic Training Course. This course consists of one hundred forty-eight hours of basic and some advanced subjects. It is intended to prepare the new employee to become a functioning member of the Custodial Department. The advanced subjects are intended to prepare the employee for a sort of quality control of performance, to teach certain skills and attitudes which are designated as "sensitivity to people," a kind of self-awareness and an understanding of the use of authority with the responsibilities attached thereto. Subjects taught in this course are: Dining room and Kitchen Functions, The use of Body Restraints, Parole and Probation in Montana, Custody Classifications, Reclassification Board Proceedings, Gun Gage Duties, Mail Regulations, Mail Procedures, Censor-

ing mail, report writings (situational exercises), Criminal Justice System, inmate time varas, speaking assignments, health and medical services for inmates, Policy and procedure memorandums, discipline, Industries program, report writing (Accidents), Religious Program, Personnel Office, supervision and control of Prison Property, Officer-Inmate Relations, Emergencies, Bureau of Criminal Identification Functions, road blocks, Tour of County Road Block System, Social Services Program, Inspections and Searches, Classification and Treatment Program, Recreation Program, Release of Inmates to Work Assignments, Introduction to Supervision, Inmate property Control, Issue Items and Services, Inmate Activities and Privileges, Business Office, Personnel Management, Food Service and Costs, Use of Gas, Grenades, Projectiles, Gas Mask, Firing of Gas Munitions, Use of Weapons - Rifle, Shotgun, Colt AR - 15, Thompson Sub-Machine Gun - Sighting and Aiming Exercise, Trigger Squeeze Position Exercises, Range Firing of Weapons, Statistics and records, Public Relations, Employees Association, Security, Custody and Control, Counseling, Casework, Clinical Services, Inmate Rules, Reading Assignments, Locking Devices, Riot Club, Development of Modern Standards, Scope of the Correctional Process, School Program. Two Fifty question written examinations are given during this course. Seven training films are shown. These are types of Inmates, Prison Community, Attitude in Supervision, Correctional Process (Two Parts), Custodial Procedures, Control of Inmates.

Upon completion of this course, the employee returns to his job where continuous appraisal is made of his progress. Just prior to completion of the probationary period, the employee returns to the Training Department for a final written examination. A six-month overall evaluation of the employee is submitted to the promotion authorities. These staff members are: Larden, Deputy Marshal, Business Manager, Director of Personnel who determine if the person has the capacity to remain on the job, and if permitted to remain, the employee is upgraded to a title of "Correctional Officer."

All employees, regardless of job position, are required to attend the training courses.

Utilization of several bulletin boards within the institution are used to post educational training articles on a continuing basis. A small library for employees,

dealing with institutional work, is available on a voluntary basis for all employees who desire to make use of this aid. In-Service training is continuous under the supervision of the immediate supervisor through each year until the person leaves the service.

Training aids used are: blackboard, charts, role playing, practical work, films, slide projector, lectures, written material, staff assistance, cross-training. Our institution does not have a training budget nor additional training slots for training replacements. All costs are absorbed through the institutional operation fund.

This training program hopes to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the Correctional Officers in order to:

1. Improve the capabilities of our personnel for participation in the custody, care and treatment of inmates.
2. To increase the effectiveness of our personnel and thereby obtain greater efficiency and economy of operations.
3. To promote our personnel capacity to recognize, understand and solve the problems which occur in our Correctional Institution.
4. To prepare our personnel for greater job satisfactions and broader professional career service.



This is another picture of Tower #7 from the outside.

Social Service Department



Social Service Secretary, Eva Dawson at her desk.



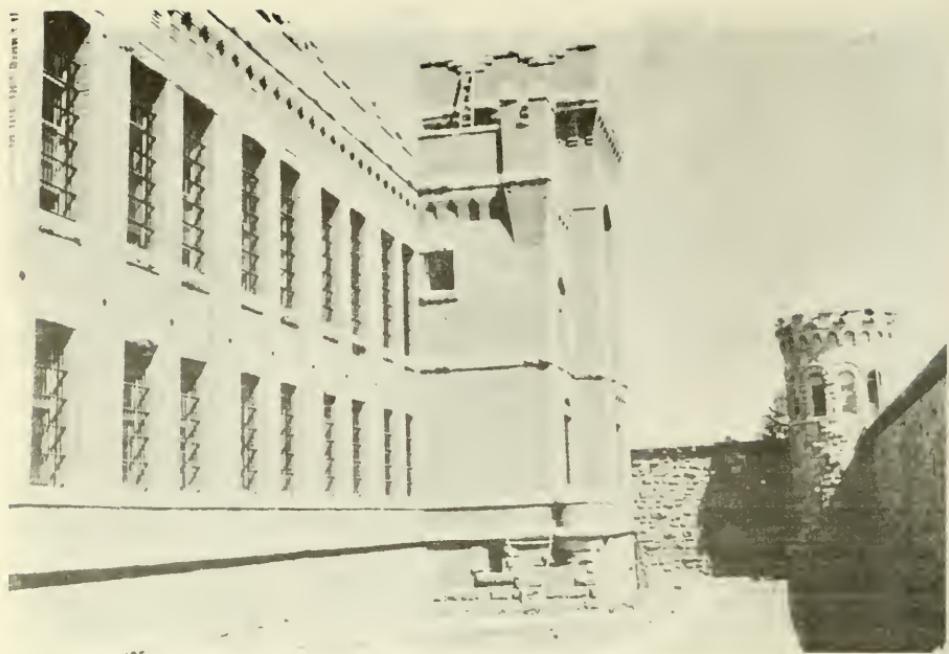
Mrs. Gladys Lightfoot, Case Worker for the institution is shown interviewing an inmate who has just arrived at this institution. Mrs. Lightfoot interviews all new inmates that arrive at this prison.



Mr. Richard E. Fanestil, and S.S. Secretary, Rachel Smith



From left to right; Mrs. Eva Dawson and Mrs. Laxine Porter Social Service Secretaries; Mrs. Gladys Lightfoot, the Case Worker for I.S.P.; and Rachel Smith, S.S. Secretary.



An Officer in the Mattress Shop, which is also the Upholstery Shop and Shoe Shop combined. (below)
The above picture shows the east wall separating the main block and the space in between which is where the Isolation Inmates are kept. In the furtherest corner is one of the six gun towers that surround the main cell block.

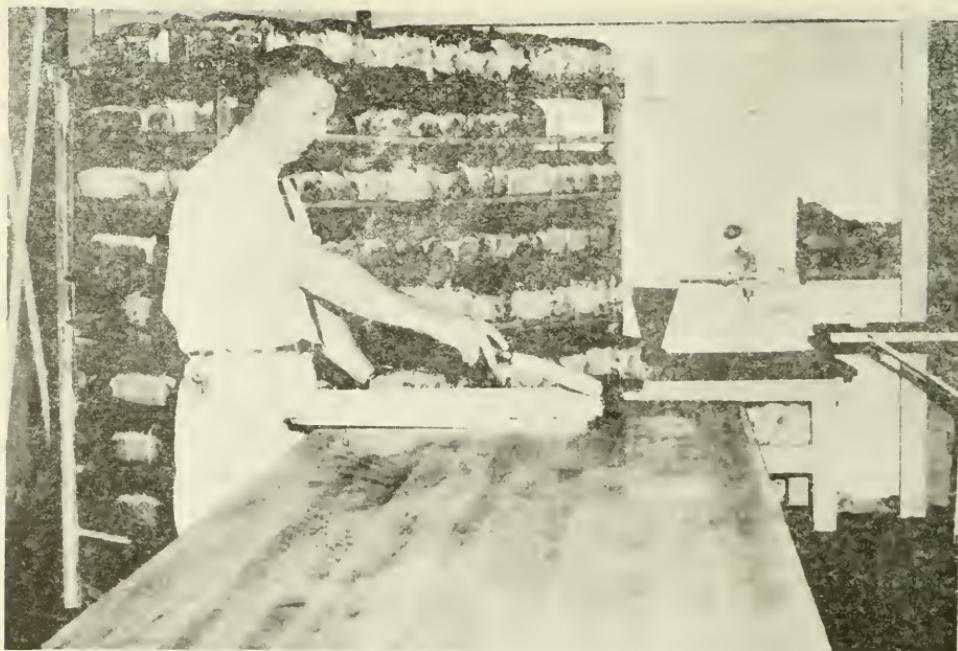




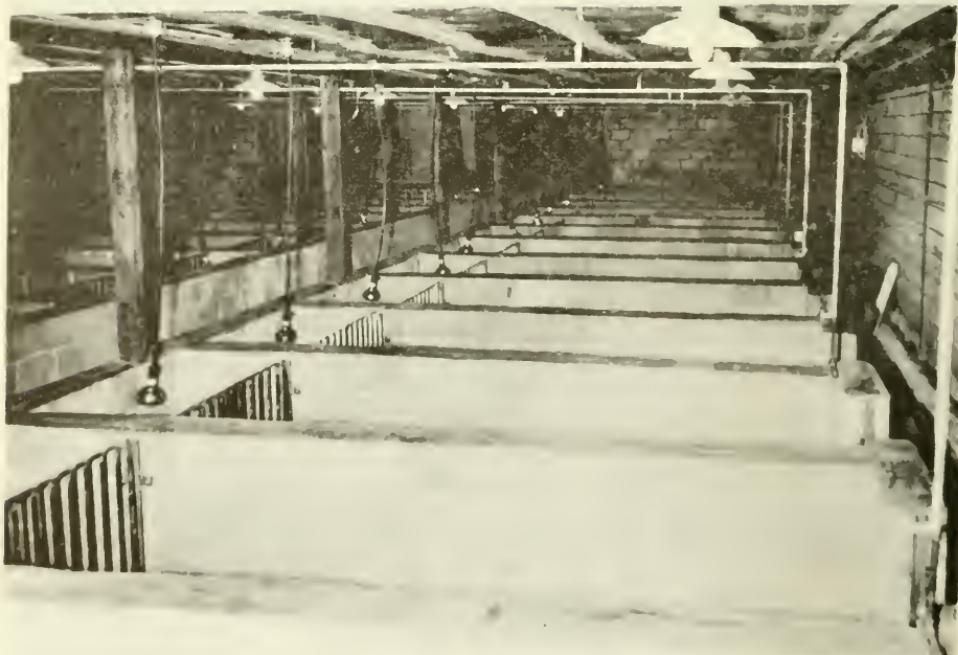
On the left is the entrance to the Garment Shop, Laundry and Dry Cleaning Shops and on the right is the Clark Theatre with a seating capacity of about six hundred.



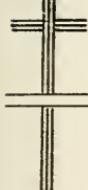
A portion of the Clark Theatre, The Mess Hall, a portion of the basketball court, and the boxing ring.



The Supervisor Mr. Lest, slicing up a cake in the Bakery.



One of the furrowing barns out at the Lothe Hall Hog Unit
There are about 1200 hogs at this Hog Ranch.



BROTHERHOOD

Box 7
Deer Lodge, Montana

Scientists have determined that our capacity for learning is so great, that the average person only learns a small fraction of the things he might have known about in a lifetime. As this is true, each of us should avail himself of this opportunity for learning through good reading.

For your help in this area, we have added a fine group of new books to our chaplain's inmate library. They are new, attractively and interestingly written, and include a variety of titles that is bound to meet your needs and special interests. "God, Sex and Youth" is the title of one of the new books, (how many of you have ever read a book that afforded wholesome answers in this area?). Other volumes, many of them not lengthy, yet providing up to date information, deal with politics, government, relating to our community and world, mental health, and a host of others. Many of these new books, of course, set forth the positive advantage of knowing God and how to apply this knowledge to a full and satisfying life.

The apostle Paul, writing to the Christians at Rome in the first century, urged them, "don't let the world press you into its mold, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind." In this twentieth century when we are surrounded with a wealth of things to learn about such as Paul's day never dreamed of, why not "renew your mind" through your reading of some of the books mentioned above. Send a request to see your chaplain - go away with one of the new library books toward becoming a more adequate person.

**

A MAN is old when he has lost his illusions and does not want to do anything he has not done before.

**

SEVEN DEADLY SINS: Politics without principle; wealth without work; pleasure without character; business without morality; science without humanity; and worship without sacrifice.

-E. Stanley Jones.

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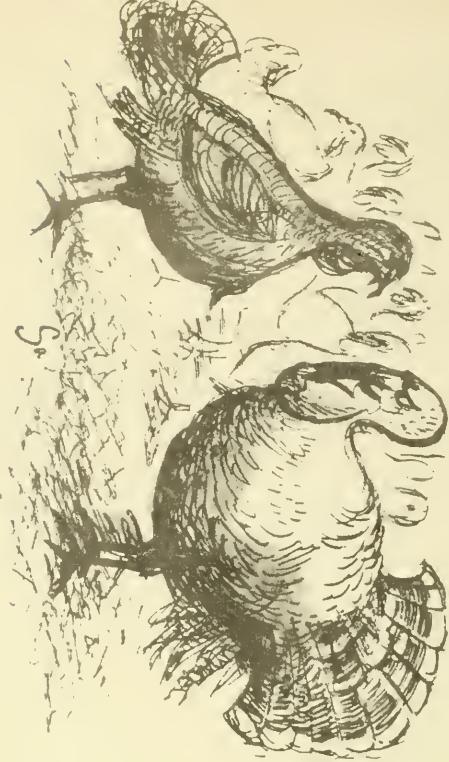
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